

JAY COUNTY: Key Data Points

- The county witnessed a lower percentage of preterm births than the state overall, 79.8% versus 80.6% respectively.
- Compared to the state, the county has a significantly lower percentage of unmarried parents, 27.4% versus 37.1% respectively.
- Jay County observed 16 accidental deaths (6 of which were motor vehicle) and 5 suicidal deaths.

Note: All figures relate to 2004 data from the Indiana State Department of Health, unless otherwise specified

Figure 1: Births

	Total		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Crude Rate*	Number	Crude Rate*	Number	Crude Rate*	Number	Crude Rate*
Jay County	287	13.3	281	13.2	0	0(U)	6	24.6(U)
INDIANA	87,125	14.0	75,680	13.7	9,582	17.5	1,863	11.7

* births per 1,000 population; U = unstable rate, based on fewer than 20 births

Figure 2: Infant Mortality

		NUMBER				RATE*		
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	REPORTED RACE/ETHNICITY	Live Births	Infant Deaths (< 1 yr)	Neonatal Deaths (< 28 days)	Post Neonatal Deaths (28-364 days)	Infant Deaths (< 1 yr)	Neonatal Deaths (< 28 days)	Post Neonatal Deaths (28-364 days)
JAY	All Races	287	2	1	1	**	**	**
	White	281	2	1	1	**	**	**
	Black	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other	6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Hispanic	21	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
INDIANA	All Races	87,125	702	472	230	8.1	5.4	2.6
	White	75,680	522	354	168	6.9	4.7	2.2
	Black	9,582	164	105	59	17.1	11.0	6.2
	Other	1,863	16	13	3	**	**	**
	Hispanic	7,237	65	50	15	9.0	6.9	**

*rate per 1,000 live births **Numerator is less than 20 and the rate is unstable

Figure 3: Outcome Indicators of Mother, by Race

		Birth Weight				During Pregnancy		
JAY COUNTY	Total Births	% Low (< 2500 grams)	% Very Low (< 1500 grams)	% Preterm †	% PNC 1st Trimester ‡	% Alcohol	% Smoked	% Unmarried Parents
White	281	6.8	0.7	7.1	81.1	0.4	18.5	28.5
Black	0	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
All Races	287	6.6	0.7	7.0	81.2	0.3	18.5	29.3

		Birth Weight				During Pregnancy		
INDIANA	Total Births	% Low (< 2500 grams)	% Very Low (< 1500 grams)	% Preterm †	% PNC 1st Trimester ‡	% Alcohol	% Smoked	% Unmarried Parents
All Races	87,125	8.1	1.5	10.2	79.3	0.6	18.0	38.8
White	75,680	7.4	1.3	9.9	80.8	0.6	18.8	34.4
Black	9,582	13.7	3.0	13.9	67.1	0.9	14.4	77.9

† Preterm: less than 37 weeks gestation

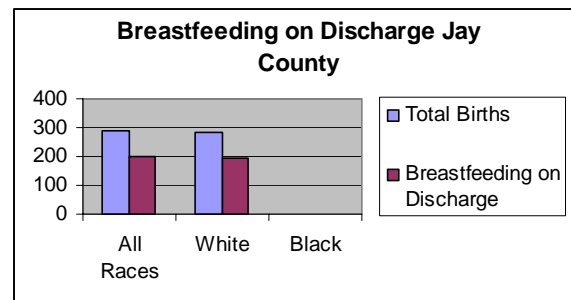
‡ PNC: Prenatal Care

'S' Significantly different than the state percent

*** Outcomes for this county are suppressed due to 20 or fewer total births

Figure 4: Breastfeeding

JAY COUNTY	All Races	White	Black
Total Births	287	281	0
Breastfeeding on Discharge	198	194	0
% Breastfeeding on Discharge	69.0	69.0	--



INDIANA	All Races	White	Black
Total Births	87,125	75,680	9,582
Breastfeeding on Discharge	55,556	49,825	4,269
% Breastfeeding on Discharge	63.8	65.8	44.6

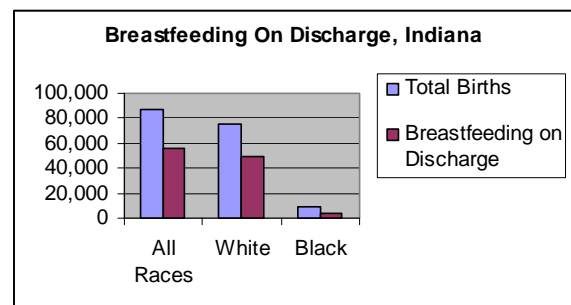


Figure 5: HIV/AIDS

	Total # of AIDS cases reported since 1982	Total # of HIV cases reported since 1985
JAY COUNTY	15	5
INDIANA	7,989	3,945

*numbers current through June 2006

Figure 6: Nutritional Risk Factors by Status,
Indiana WIC Clinics, Quarter Ending 09/30/2004

Local Agency: Community and Family Services Counties Included: Jay, Wells, Adams, Blackford, Huntington, Randolph							
Risk Factor or Status	Children 1-5 years of Age					Total	% within Agency
	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Other		
Overweight	58	2	5	0	0	65	4.4 %
At Risk for becoming Overweight	80	2	6	0	0	88	6.0%
Local Agency: State Wide Counties Included: All							
Risk Factor or Status	Children 1-5 years of Age					Total	% within Agency
	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Other		
Overweight	1,732	445	800	12	97	3,086	4.8%
At Risk for becoming Overweight	2,023	485	639	11	124	3,282	5.1%

Priority Benchmarks (Jay & Indiana)			
Demographics: Percentage of population enrolled in Medicaid, Percentage of population enrolled in Food Stamps.		Jay	Indiana
1	% of Population enrolled in Medicaid as of June 2003	13.2	12.4
2	% of Population in Food Stamps Program, 2005	7.2	9.0
Priority #1 (pregnancy outcomes): Average Infant Mortality Rate, Average Fetal death Rate		Jay	Indiana
1	Av Total Infant Death Rate (1995-2004)	8.3	7.9
2	Average Fetal Death Rate (1995-2004)	6.3	6.6
Priority #2 (reduce barriers): Health Professional Shortage Areas, Percentage of women with prenatal care in first trimester		Jay	Indiana
1	Scores for Primary Care Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) (2005)	No Score	NA
2	% PNC 1st Trimester†, 2004	81.2	79.3
Priority #4 (environmental): Prevalence of asthma, Childhood lead poisoning		Jay	Indiana
1	Prevalence of Asthma in a Medicaid Cohort of Children age 0-17 years, 2003	13	10.4
2	%Estimated Lead Blood Levels (%EBLL) for Children under 6 years old FY 2005-2006	2.42	2.42
Priority #5 (tobacco): Percentage of mothers who smoked during pregnancy, Percentage of Adult Smoking		Jay	Indiana
1	% of mothers Smoked During Pregnancy, 2004	18.5	18.0
2	% of Adult Smoking in 2003	31.2	29.3
Priority #7 (adolescent risk behaviors): Adolescent deaths due to motor vehicle accidents, Chlamydia rates (ages 15-24).		Jay	Indiana
1	Number of Adolescent (15-24) deaths due to Motor vehicle accidents (2002-2004)	6	771
2	Chlamydia rates per 100,000 county specific population (15-24yrs of Age)	849.17	1602.35
Priority #8 (obesity): Obesity in pregnant women		Jay	Indiana
1	Number of Obese Pregnant Women In Indiana, 2004	6	2,827
Priority #9 (domestic violence, childhood injury): Child deaths due to Injury, Child abuse and neglect rates		Jay	Indiana
1	Child deaths due to Injury 1-14yrs (2002-2004)	1	279
2	Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Population under age 18, 2004	16	13.5
Priority #10 (To improve racial and ethnic disparities in women of childbearing age, mothers, and children's health outcomes): Percentage of Hispanic Population of any Race, LBW Disparity Ratio		Jay	Indiana
1	% of Hispanic Population of any Race, 2005	2.4	4.5
2	Low Birth Weight Disparity Ratio (B/W) (1995-2004)	NS	1.88

Source: Data Analysis Team, ISDH; Health Resources and Service Administration; Indiana Prevention Resource Center; Data analysis team, Office of Medicaid Policy & Planning. Notes: 1. NS= Not Stable 2. NA = Not Available 3. Infant Mortality rate and

Fetal Death rate is for 1000 live births. 4. Low Birth Weight: Birth Weight Less than 2,500grams. 5. HPSA Score ranges 1 – 25. The higher the score, the higher the need. 6. EBL: Ten (10) micrograms of lead per deciliter of whole blood for one venous test; %EBL is based on screening rate of 27% Statewide, unduplicated kids 7. Obesity in Pregnant Women determined by "Concurrent Illness Obesity" checkbox on the birth certificate 8. PNC percentages are calculated using total births in each County.